

# TAKING GERMANY INTO BOLSHIEVISM, SAYS HOFFERICH

State Deficits Made Up by Printing Millions of Marks Monthly.

## INFLATION IS RESULT

Former Minister of Finance Can See Only Red Menace at Road's End.

## FAVORS A FORCED LOAN

Some Critics Say Plan Is Backed by Capitalists and Poor Will Suffer.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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"The German people are being taken into Bolshevism," writes Dr. Karl Hofferich, formerly Minister of Finance, in commenting favorably on the plan to force a loan of 20,000,000,000 marks proposed by President Hindenburg of the Reichsbank. "Our taxes not only exhaust our national business revenue to the limit, but consume the substance of our property to a perilous extent."

"Herr Erzberger declared that a good Finance Minister was a socialization minister and defined the depreciation of currency as the great evil socialization the world had ever witnessed. But Herr Erzberger's socialization is Bolshevism. For in consequence of the inflation the savings of the middle class are vanishing, small investors are brought to penury in the endless waste between wages and prices that has begun, and so unrest is perpetuated."

"Inflation is the immediate and inevitable result of our State deficits, for the shortage is made up with the printing of new billions of marks month after month, always with a decreased value and always sending up prices. The destruction of property which follows this depreciation was completed and hastened by the tax reforms of the National Assembly to a degree the German people have not yet fathomed."

### Money Shrinks One-tenth.

"For instance, the man who owned 100,000 marks in peace times and owns 200,000 marks to-day is only one-fifth as rich as he was before, because money has shrunk to one-tenth of its former purchasing power. Nevertheless, his second 100,000 marks is heavily taxed as an increase of value through the war. The emergency property tax, contrary to its first intention, is now a pure attack on property to a rate as high as 50 per cent. The income tax, through stretching the definition of what income is, takes not only incomes, but virtual property."

"High tax rates—up to 50 per cent—are a hindrance to the increase of capital. The impoverishment and suffering of the whole German people is the unavoidable effect of the tax laws passed since the revolution."

"Bolshevism lies at the end of the road. Our financial collapse will bring on economic, social and racial collapse unless it is understood before it is too late that there can be no business without manufacture and that there can be no manufacture without capital. The poor will not become richer, but poorer if wealth is ruined by the opportunity to become wealthy is closed."

"Increase of production, not consumption of property, is our one salvation."

"But how is a forced loan of 20,000,000,000 marks to meet the Government deficit?" asks the *Kreuzzeitung*. "It recalls the first estimates of the deficit made during the Spa conference of about 22,000,000,000 marks. This rose in September to over 58,000,000,000 marks. Now it is over 70,000,000,000 marks, counting the cost of the armies of occupation at 46,500,000,000 marks."

### Havenstein Enlarges Figures.

President Havenstein figures that this item will come to between 67,000,000,000 and 79,000,000,000 marks.

"What is 20,000,000,000 marks in the face of this?" the *Kreuzzeitung* asks. "President Havenstein has said that without a forced loan our business system will collapse in two years. But if his own reckoning is right, our republic from the galleys has only six months to run. We are going irretrievably into State bankruptcy if the peace treaty has to be fulfilled."

"The radicals are against a forced loan and now it has come to light that Majority Socialists influence had Havenstein's plan suppressed when it was first suggested early in the year. They had placed their hope in the application of their principle of direct taxation."

The President declares that the President of the Reichsbank has delighted the capitalists. "For, in the first place, a forced loan means the postponement of the property tax," he says. "Furthermore, it means that the sums they will provide the State will bear interest and can be recovered in part at least by selling new bonds. It will be the biggest and smartest capitalists who will understand how to do this."

### NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

Awards to Go to Woodrow Wilson and Leon Bourgeois.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 9.—The Nobel peace prizes respectively for 1919 and 1920 will be presented to-morrow to Leon Bourgeois, president of the French Association for the Society of Nations, and Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Each prize amounts to 134,000 Swedish kroner, and will be handed to the French and American Ministers, who will formally thank the committee. Albert G. Schmedeman, the American Minister to Norway, will read a message from President Wilson on the occasion of the presentation of the 1920 prize.

Formal announcement of the awarding of the prizes was made to-day by M. Loveland, chairman of the Nobel committee.

The fact that President Wilson would receive the 1920 peace prize became known earlier in the week. At that time it was not known who was to be awarded the 1919 prize. The Swedish Academy according to the latest exchange rate is worth about 19.25 cents.

# 30 DIE IN BATTLE OVER SULU ISLAND SCHOOLS

Natives Resent Educational Agent's Activities.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—Thirty Moros were killed in the Sulu Islands in a battle with the Philippine Constabulary growing out of efforts to encourage education of children. It was learned here to-day in official advice from the Governor of Jolo, the Philippine province embracing the Sulu Islands.

An educational agent named Alajani, a Moro, was killed by Moros on Pata Island when attempting to induce the Moros to send their children to school. They resented his interference with their customs, according to the official despatch to the Interior Department.

The constabulary force was called out and was met by a force of Moros armed with bolos, daggers and other primitive weapons. The battle resulted in the killing of thirty Moros being killed and a number wounded. A number of the constabulary were wounded, but none killed.

# U. S. COMBINE SPURS BRITISH IN DYE WAR

Government Acts Quickly When Chemical Combine in U. S. Is Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 9.

The British response to the announcement of the formation of a new chemical trust in the United States was most prompt. The news was published Wednesday night, and the Government had introduced a bill Thursday night for the protection of the British dye industry.

In that twenty-four hours the differences between the British makers and users of dyes were straightened out and a practical agreement was reached to accept the Government plan to subject all dye imports during the coming ten years to license under a board composed of representative makers and users of dyes and the general public.

The result is a three, and possibly a four cornered fight for the world markets for dyes. German factories have increased their efficiency rather than suffered because of the essential connection between making synthetic dyes and explosives during the war. They have already, according to reports, shipped the sum of 3,500,000,000 marks worth of dyes on the British market.

It is generally understood that American combines already have plans to flood the world, and Japan also is understood to have made extensive plans to gather in for herself the huge Chinese color trade.

There is the utmost satisfaction here that the Government has at last been stung into action. While the British dye industry has itself been a long time in coming to the realization that it depends on it, the textile industry has been compelled by practical considerations as regards quality as well as price to buy German dyes despite sentiment. It is this that has threatened the death of the British dye industry.

Before the war the industry was weak because of the lack of trained chemists and the neglect of research and other unprofitable investigation, while the Germans were expending millions in development. The Government, before the war entered into a partnership with the British Dyestuffs Corporation to the extent of \$5,000,000. Sir Henry Birkenhead, chairman of the company, said to-day that with reasonable protection the company would succeed.

"Its output exceeds 20,000 tons a year, as compared with 1,000 tons from all British dye plants in 1917, and our per capita consumption of dyes was about 20,000 tons, so it is evident we are close to being able to meet it," Sir Henry said.

"We have three factories covering 1,000 acres of ground, and a chain of 10,000,000 yards erected since the beginning of the war that equal those developed by Germany during a long period of years. We have now also 100 university trained chemists at work on research and that number engaged in the supervision of practical production."

Dr. Arthur Lyon, on the other hand, complains that every one, from the universities to the bankers, is neglecting dyes, but both men say the protecting of the home markets against German competition will effectively stimulate the industry to the point where it soon will be able to meet all corners in the open market. The plan for the protection of the industry includes that no dyes shall be imported without the consent of the commission.

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# MRS. M'SWINEY SAYS ERIN MUST BE FREE

No Peace for England or World Until Then, She Tells Committee of 100.

SISTER-IN-LAW PLEADS Coming Winter Will Be Ireland's 'Valley Forge'—Asks Aid for Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, Mrs. MacSwiney, presented to-day to the committee of one hundred investigating the Irish question her story of the hunger strike in Brixton Prison, London, of her husband and of his death, and the details as she had witnessed them of attempts by the Irish republicans to gain freedom for their country.

Mrs. MacSwiney concluded her story with the declaration "England shall have no peace, that the world will have no peace, until our republic is recognized."

Mrs. MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor, recalled to add details to the story she told the commission yesterday, added to the declaration of her sister-in-law the assertion that the coming winter would be "Ireland's Valley Forge," and appealed for American aid, not, she said, for the men and women of Ireland, but for the children.

"The coming winter in Ireland," said Mrs. MacSwiney, "will be hard. The British have destroyed our crops, our supplies of food. The men can get on, the women can stand the suffering, but it is the children I plead. We must have help this winter."

Mrs. MacSwiney declared there was no choice for the Irish republicans but to stand together, whatever the cost, and continue the fight for independence. She said it was such a spirit that had actuated her husband to refuse food until death.

"I knew my husband was happy, as his physical strength was worn away by hunger, for his countenance absolutely radiated peace and contentment," Mrs. MacSwiney asserted. "He was besought to plead with him to take food, but I would not, for I never, never would interfere with my husband in a matter of conscience. It was his choice. It was the decision of his spirit."

Mrs. MacSwiney said material relief for her countrymen was necessary, for many were starving. "But what we want more," she added, "is our freedom. We want England out. I think the people of Ireland would choose freedom and our republic rather than food if they were forced to choose between them."

The women of Ireland, she said, are organized as well as the men and their attitude is one of solidarity. "The women of Ireland have stolen themselves to meet all torment," she declared. "The women of Ireland seldom weep now."

Mrs. MacSwiney recounted the details of the arrest of her husband on August 22, 1920. Her husband, she said, was charged with having had a code used by the police, and she asserted that this was proper because of his position as Lord Mayor. She was present at the trial and said the Lord Mayor told her then of his intention to continue on hunger strike. She became convinced then, she declared, that he would die of starvation unless the British Government granted his release.

Her husband exacted a promise from her, Mrs. MacSwiney said, that she would not insist that he take food. The prison officials, however, said they would not employ forced feeding until the prisoners became unconscious, when they would give him food, Mrs. MacSwiney declared. Accordingly, five days before the Lord Mayor died the prison authorities began feeding him, she asserted, and continued to do so until his death.

Mrs. MacSwiney gave an account of what she characterized as a conspiracy between officials of Brixton Prison and the British Home Office "to defeat plans of the family to take the Lord Mayor's body back to Cork," because, she said, "the British feared an uprising and they did not want any more trouble than they already had."

"We Irish are no domestic people of England," she said. "We are an international people. Our ideals, the ideals of all Irish republicans are the same, and my plea to the American people is that you at least give fair play and justice to us, for the British stories of the separatist movement do not carry all the facts. We are not divided and we intend that the whole world shall know the truth both of our cause and the misrepresentations of the British."

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# Britain Sees Hostility in U. S. Over Irish News

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 9.

THERE is no hiding the fact that the suggestion of friction with the United States over Ireland is heard with increasing frequency in many quarters here. Feeling has become particularly embittered on account of the fact that every American correspondent who has gone to Ireland has failed to present the news as it has appeared to the British press. This was brought to the attention of the British public when Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, accused the American correspondents of accepting Sinn Fein hospitality. Although Sir Hamar refused to mention names and the correspondents are almost unanimous in their Irish viewpoint, the British public reads in their reports deliberate untruthfulness.

# HENDERSON SEES ONLY ONE CHANCE

Continued from First Page.

anged, that the whole influence of the Catholic Church and the Irish labor movement would be used to prevent acts of lawlessness against the army and the period of the armistice and throughout the negotiations.

# FAIL TO END GUERRILLA WARFARE IN IRELAND

Army Leaders Report Slow Progress to Labor Board.

By the Associated Press.

TRALEE, Ireland, Dec. 9.—While officers of the British auxiliary forces claim that the guerilla tactics against the military commanders have been broken, the members of the Parliament Labor Commission, which has been visiting Ireland, that they are in no way sure of this.

In an interview to-day Gen. Cumming, commanding the Kerry Brigade, admitted that he was not making any appreciable headway against the guerillas, who were able to secrete themselves in the difficult country and severely handicap the mobility of the troops by obstructions of all kinds, such as deep trenches, trees and piles of stone.

Gen. Cumming added that the training the soldiers had received was not suitable for such work and that regiments would have to be constantly retrained.

# CONCESSIONS DEFENDED AS EASILY TAKEN AWAY

Lenine Cynically Tells Why They Are Granted.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9.—A despatch to the *Politikeren* from Riga to-day quotes Nikolai Lenine, as declaring in reply to attacks on the Soviet Government because of its concessions to foreign capitalists, that in the event of war against the bourgeoisie all the capital invested in those concessions would be taken by the Soviets. If the concessions interfered with the development of Soviet Russia, he said, they would be withdrawn.

Two investment proposals were under consideration, according to the despatch. The first the Kamchatka concession, to be given to Americans (the reported Washington D. Vanderlip concession evidently is meant), and the second, an investment in several million acres of forest lands.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—According to the *London Daily Telegraph*, the Moscow Government has practically repudiated the arrangements made by Krasnaya, the Soviet emissary, for reopening trade between Russia and Great Britain.

# WOMAN IN HAMON CASE DECIDES TO SURRENDER

Clara Smith on Way to Meet Lawyers in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 9.—Clara Smith, for whom Oklahoma authorities are searching in connection with the death of Jake L. Hamon, Oklahoma oil operator, is on her way to-night to some interior city in Texas, where she will confer with attorneys preparatory to surrendering to face charges against her, according to what was believed to be authentic information received here to-night.

ARDMORE, Okla., Dec. 9.—Russell Brown, county attorney, awaited further developments to-night from El Paso in connection with the search for Clara Smith, wanted in connection with the death of Jake L. Hamon. After an exchange of telegrams with Seth B. Orndorff, sheriff at El Paso, Mr. Brown announced his belief that Sheriff Orndorff would cooperate in the effort to apprehend Miss Smith.

The county attorney said a message from Sheriff Orndorff indicated that the sheriff believed he had been misunderstood in connection with reports that he had refused to aid Miss Smith in her flight. He received a warrant from Mr. Brown, as he had no other reason to hold her.

Arrival of an airplane here early to-day started a rumor that Miss Smith had been brought from San Antonio to Ardmore, but investigation showed it had no connection with the search for Miss Smith.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 9.—Frank L. Hamon, nephew of Jake Hamon, who is at his mother's ranch twelve miles south of Dixon, where he has been since September 16, recovering from a nervous breakdown, denied to-day the statement of his present wife, Mrs. Ruth Walker Hamon of Sacramento, that he was paid \$100 a month by his uncle for marrying and giving to Clara Smith the name of Hamon.

"The \$100 a month was paid to me by my uncle as salary after I gave up a position as superintendent in one of his oil fields at Ardmore, Okla., because of being in trouble. Then I went to Arizona," he declared.

# ENVOY TO BALKANS RESIGNS.

Vopicka Is Writing Book on His Seven Years' Experience.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Charles A. Vopicka, United States Minister to three Balkan States, sent his resignation to-day to President Wilson.

Ill health of Mrs. Vopicka and a desire to return to private life were given as his reasons.

Mr. Vopicka was appointed Minister to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria in 1915. He is writing a book on his seven years' experience in the Balkans.

# RACIAL ARGUMENTS OVER IMMIGRATION

But Broadway Tabernacle Hearing Is Skillfully Guided Over Thin Ice.

# LEGISLATION DISCUSSED

Wisconsin Professor Sees Peril to America in Unskilled Labor Influx.

There were the makings of a perfectly good race argument in Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday incident to the one day conference on immigration held under the auspices of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation. As it happened, however, the hall was filled with men and women who were disposed to permit any one present to speak his or her mind in the free expression of a sterner cast than polite demurrings.

First of all, Representative Benjamin F. Welby of Ohio, speaking on his own immigration bill, which, he says, has no possible chance of being passed by Congress, denounced Americans of Irish blood who "seek to enmesh America in a war with England" for the sake of Ireland. Such sons of Erin, he declared, fell short of Americanism.

Then the Rev. William Carter, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, grounds tending to know whether the object of the meeting was not cloaked with sinister camouflage, and whether the sponsors of the conference did not seek to discern the pro-Japanese propaganda. He set himself on record as a believer in the theory that there were two races unassimilable in America—the Asiatics and the Aryans. This was a person, he said, who disagreed with Mr. Carter, but the only reply he received was that from Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, who said that the meeting had no other than to discuss constructive immigration legislation.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise berated Americans for their inhospitality to the immigrant. "Keep them out if you think them unfit and dangerous," he declared, "but if you do admit them treat them in a manner that will start them right."

Dr. Wise declared that the theatre, one of the principal agencies of Americanization, was in hands not sufficiently sympathetic with the business of making good Americans of aliens.

"There are two kinds of people who need to be Americanized," he said, "the foreign born and the native born. The latter are the more numerous and the more difficult to Americanize. The University of Wisconsin, delivered the following warning:

"Unless our nation determines to control the composition of the people of the most diverse origin, speech and culture will flow hither from all the globe until the time arrives when the economic conditions of unskilled labor here are so unattractive that nowhere on earth is a people so crowded or poor that they will care to migrate to the United States of America."